Franklin street, Opp. Court House.

DRUGS, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, CLOVER SEED, WINDOW GLASS,

Wholesale and Retail.

OWEN & MOORE

Franklin street, opp. Court House.

Wholesale and Retail.

Franklin street, opp. Court House,

WHISKEY!

WALTER M'COMB & CO.

HAVE NOW IN STOCK A LARGE SUPPLY OF

DRAUGHON'S

Celebrated

FOR WHICH THEY ARE SOLE AGENTS, SOME OF IT

VERY OLD AND VERY FINE. hey have also the following other brands of fine Robertson County Whiskey:

Garrett's 3 years old! Greenbriar, 3 years old! Scales & Darden 3 yrs. old! Lincoln Co., 1 to 3 yrs old!

Peach Brany 2 yrs. old! Apple Bran y 4 yrs. old ! French Brandy 10 yrs. old!

Walter McComb & Co. Aug. 12, 1876-tf.

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KENDRICK, HAMBAUGH & CO Tobacco Salesmen,

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LIBERAL ADVANCES ON TOBACCO. WE REFER BY PERMISSION TO

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STOVES, TINWARE, HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, DRUGS and PAINTS CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

KINGANNON.

Are now in receipt of the largest stock and most complete variety of above Goods r brought to this city, which they will sell, at wholesale or retail, as

LOW AS ANY HOUSE IN THE WEST

Special Attention to Roofing and Guttering. WALTER MCCOMB & CO. Plan of co-operation between them and the people of Tennessee for restoring the people of Tennessee for restoring the credit of the State and unlike the credit of

IF YOU WANT

JOB' PRINTING.

OF ANY KIND,

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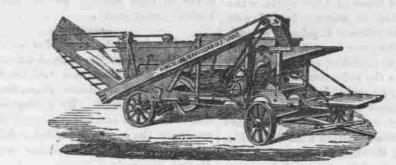


Large stocks of

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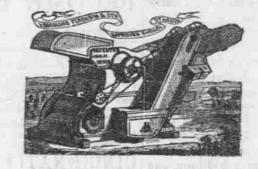
Herds Grass, Buckwheat & Garden Seed,

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CALL AND SEE THE

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Have a choice selection of

FRESH MEATS, Pure Old Robertson,

Brandies, Wines, &c.,

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.



HAVE NEW CROP LOUISIANA

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ALWAYS KEEPS ON HAND A

COMPLETE STOCK

TOILET ARTICLES,

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY

Tobacco, Cigars and Liquors,

And he asks of both retail and wholesale purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. [June 23, 1876-tf.

HAVE IN ADDITION TO THEIR

WHISKIES.

SOME VERY FINE

OLD BOURBON

TENNESSEE'S CREDITORS. How the Question of Settlement is Viewed from Their Standpoint.

dressed to Governor Porter, was published by the New York onpers recently, in connection with the visit of the Legislative Commissioners to that city:

When it is considered this can be accomplished at so small an annual charge to the people of Tennessee, and that such certain beneficial results to them are sure to follow, we have the greatest confidence that their loyality dressed to Governor Porter, was pub-

Sir.—On the 26th of December last we had the honor of addressing to your Excellency a letter on the disor-dered condition of the public debt of the State of Tennessee, of which we are owners and the representatives of owners of a large amount and of conowners of a large amount, and of conveying to you in same an expression of our confidence and belief that a per-manent adjustment of the debt on a basis equitable to the holders of it, and honorable to the State was practicable, begging that your Excellency would recommend to the Legislature

to appoint a commission to come to this city and confer with the creditors

of Tennessee, with a view of bringing about such an adjustment. We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of communications to us severally addressed by your Excellency, accompanied by a resolution of lency, accompanied by a resolution of and the proposed special tax for lency, accompanied by a resolution of the Legislature of Tennessee, approved on the 27th of January ult., in which the holders of the public debt of the State are invited to submit to the General Assembly, through your Excellency, propositions for an adjustment of said debt, and at the same time to most respectfully express to your Excellency, and through you to the Legislature and people of Tennessee, our great regret and disapnessee, our great regret and disap-pointment that the Legislature did not think it expedient to appoint a commission to come to New York to confer with the creditors of the State for the purpose mentioned, because such a conference we still believe would have developed a plan of adjustment that, while doing equity to the creditors of Tennessee, would, by bringing her revenues and finances bringing her revenues and finances into harmonious and easy working order, restore her credit, and again place it firmly on the high and solid ground it once occupied, offer encouragement to capital to seek employment within her borders in the development of her unsurpassed natural resources, and result in the greatest good to the people of the State generally, enabling

them to transmit to posterity, together with the good name which they inherited, a heritage far richer than had come down to them from their fathers.

We have carefully conferred the liabilities and resources of Tennessee. liabilities and resources of Tennessee.

We know that her great wealth of mine, field and forest are only in the infancy of development. We know, also, how much the future

development of the vast, but now comparatively latent, resources of the her credit and the re-establishing of her financial system on a sound basis, and knowing, moreover, that the public creditors of the State would be benefitted, in common with the people of Tennessee, by a restoration of her credit and by giving her a healthy fiscal system, we beg leave to submit to your Excellency, and through you get that the favor and support he has to the Legislature and people of Ten-nessee, the following propositions as to that can be done by the people of Tennessee, with the co-operation of an easy, gradual and feasible way-a and, indeed, somewhat enthusiastic way which, if adopted, we feel very support to that policy, but it was with sure we hazard nothing in saying will the understanding that it would be

be productive of the most beneficent carried into effect. We want no more results to the people of Tenneseee. irredeemable promises. The country It will be observed how essential to welcomed President Hayes because it present adjustment and ultimate ex- of the kind of politicians who "soar be the cordial co-operation of both fathomable," but one of the rarer kind lebtor and creditor, and to what ex- who pay cash. tent we propose that the public creditors of Tennessee shall contribute to seventeen days in the White House. its success. We propose:

State shall be amended so that the constitutional government. He could collection of taxes may be assured at have given us that great boon in five the time or times when they become minutes, for it needs only an order due, and that at the smallest possible from himself as Commander-in-Chief cost to the tax-payer.

be enacted into a law.

State Government be reduced to as do anything. He needs only to stop maintenance of its dignity. Fourth-That the present rate of taxation be maintained, and that the ther sources of revenue be not di-

e purchase, cancellation and destrucit is proposed herein to issue for ex-

Sixth-That the Legislature pass a has promised, not a favor, but justice, law authorizing the funding of all to the people down there. On what coupons which will fall due on July 1, 1877, into new bonds of the State, bearing date July 1, 1877, and having 50 the people of Louisiana and South years to run to maturity, bearing in- Carolina to enjoy once more what he terest for a period of five years from so solemnly promised them, local selftheir date, at the rate of three (3) per government, then, and not until then, cent. per annum; for a period of five the nation will know that the war is years thereafter, interest at the rate of | at last over; then, and not until then, four (4) per cent. per annum; for a pe- business men will think in carnest of of the last mentioned period, interest | then, industry will begin to revive and at the rate of five (5) per cent. per an- confidence to be re-established. Why num; and thereafter until maturity and delay the good time for which every payment, interest at the rate of six (6) American who is not a demagogue per cent. per annum. Interest upon longs? each bond to be paid semi-annually, on Jan. 1 and July 1, in every year from and after its date, and the couons evidencing it to be receivable by the State for all taxes and dues payable to the State; said bonds to be for Orleans has given him the same assu-\$100, \$500 and \$1,000.

The debt of the State may be readily scertained, will be within her control and easy power to manage and protect the easy power of the people of Tennessee to avail of it.

As will be perceived by your Excelency, the Legislature, and people of Tennessee, the public creditors of Tenvoluntarily relinquish about \$7,000,000 of their claims against Tennessee—an amount equal to about one-third of the entire amount of her public debt. On the other hand, we propose that the people of Tennessee adapt the easiest and simplest mode which we can conceive of for the ultimate ex-tinguishment of their entire public debt, a mode which, while it will only produce the very moderate annual sum of \$268,000 at the present low valuation of property, will, by its silent and sure work, pay off the debt completely, while, by its operation, it will so reduce the amount upon which, under this plan, interest will require to be paid, that at the expiry of each period for an advance in the rate, the reduced amount for which interest will have to

ation quite sufficient to meet all de-mands upon the State.

During the first fifteen years of the currency proposed new issue of bonds A Statement of the Case to Governor

Porter.

The following letter from the heaviest holders of Tennessee bonds, addressed to Governor Porter was nubwe estimate that the proposed special

To his Excellency, James D. Porter, Gov-ernor of the State of Tennessee: to Tennessee, their determination to preserve and pernetuate has bonor preserve and perpetuate her honor and good name, will be sufficient to induce them to make the manly effort to that end of unitedly raising a one-mill tax on their property annu-

ally.
We are quite well aware of the partial failure of crops in Tennessee in the years 1873 and 1874, and of the depressed condition of business, and of all industries in the State, but throughout the country there exists the same depression-the same stagna-

In full recognition of this depression and stagnation, which there is every reason for believing will soon give place to better times, we have, in the plan berein submitted for a rearrangement of the figures of Tennessee, made her obligations within her means

With the existing rate of taxation and the proposed special tax for the extinguishment of the debt, which together make a five-mill tax, it may not be improper to compare the rate of tax-ation in the States which border on

Georgia the rate is ..

your excellency, and through you to the Legislature and people of the State of Tenuessee, our confidence that all unite with us in this effort to make it possible to avail of the proposed cooperation of the creditors of Tennessee to bring about so desirable a re- Only in Connecticut is there any chance sult as the re-establishment of her credit on a plan so favorable as we have herein outlined, and have the honor to be your obedient servants,

GEORGE SMITH, of London. England, by Geddes & Smith, Agents, etc. BROWN BROS. & CO., Agents. E.D. MORGAN&CO., Agents and owners, JAMES G. KING'S SONS, as agents for bondholders.
WARD, CAMBPELL & CO., Agents.
G. W. STANTON, JR.
P. GEDDES.

CALVIN STEVENS,
by C. Amory Stevens, Attorney,
J. V. CLARK, President, Chicago,
per J. G. Robinson.
WM. G. CREAMER, No. 98 John street,
C. S. HINE, New York,
A. ISELIN & CO., as Attorneys, New York,
W. R. JENKINS, New York,
Mrs. JOSEPINE L. NEWCOMB,
by A. H. Pomeroy, No. 54 Broad street,
GEORGE WATSON, Chicago,
by J. H. Smith,
W. H. MACY, President,
HENRY E. JOHNSTON,
JOHNSTON BROS. & CO., Agents,
THOMAS F. ANDREWS,
M. ABRAMS,

M. ABRAMS, WILLIAM DE GOCY, SAMUEL L. PETERS, WILSON, COLSTON & CO. Agents,

JOHN S. GITTINGS, of Bal The Southern Commission.

met with from the whole country, regardless of party lines, was given, not to Mr. Hayes, but to the policy Mr. Hayes announced in his inaugural their public creditors, for the imme-diate adjustment of their public debt, with almost the whole people of the Message. The Herald, in common and for its ultimate setinguishment in United States, has given a very earnest

on record that more than this number the Republican electors in California, irredeemable promises. The country where the national election was lost the success of the plan we submit for was led to believe that he was not one and won through the diabolical machinations of Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana! Of the thirty-eight State we inguishment of the State debt, will into the infinite and dive into the unmay estimate at least sixteen as safely Democratic; seven as hopelessly Republican, leaving fifteen to be regarded The new President has been now

He entered it with a solemn promise First-That the revenue laws of the on his lips to restore the country to of the army to the officers command-Second-That the reforms proposed ing in South Carolina and Louisiana and recommended to the Legislature to cease to interfere in the local affairs by your Excellency in regard to the of those States. That is absolutely all. cost of county criminal prosecutions One of the most prominent republican One of the most prominent republican statesmen remarked ten days ago in Washington. "The President need not Mississippi, Maryland, West Virginia, which they have been clothed. The Washington, "The President need not doing in order to bring us back at once and completely under the shelter of the constitution." On the 5th of March he solemnly promised to do this, and the country answered him with a joyous and universal acclaim. Fifth-That the State levy annually After seventeen days of hesitation and a special tax of one mill on the dollar delay we at last hear-what? That of taxable property, the proceeds of which, in every year, together with any surplus revenue, shall be used in further put off. We trust the President does not fall into the error of beion of the new issue of bonds which lieving that what the country expects of him in this Southern business, and istig bonds and past-due coupons, and what he has promised, is only a favor to the people of the two States. He excuse can he delay justice? But they are not alone interested. This is a matter in which the whole country is vitally concerned. When he suffers

Governors Hampton and Nicholls have given him the most positive guarpeace and order, and that they will do The business community of New rance. The people North, East and West have heartily approved of his policy. A few unserupulous demagogues in his own party alone opposed it ten days ago, and their opposition may be the case, the plan herein outlined is availed of, and we may add that our aim has been to make it within that every day's delay makes these prejudiced man could be found to rise demagogues more dangerous to him above party and do simple, ordinary and to all his plans and hopes. He justice to his political antagoniats. ought to know that until he settles the Democratic organization for the fu-Southern question he can do nothing | ture, therefore, must be with a view to else, and that his delay here imperils the assertion of their rights at any all the other reforms he promises. Of cost; and, since bayonets seem to be what use or authority or force or con-sequence is a commission? "Boards consider of any avil, let the Democratare screens," said Jeremy Bentham. Louisiana he pleases every demagogue who hopes to keep the Southern question open for another four years, and he disappoints every man who wants to see the country back safe under the shelter of the constitution.—New York Herald, March 22.

for an advance in the rate, the reduced amount for which interest will have to be provided, and the certain increase in the value of property, will together work to make the present rate of tax-

Facts and Fgures for the Democracy. EDITOR MISSOURI REPUBLICAN: Goy. Porter Disapproves the Assess-ment Bill. The result of the Congressional election in New Hampshire renders it possible to give the exact status of the Forty-fifth Congress, aside from the cases of contested elections. There Why the Tax-payers Would not be Benefitted. are at present three vacancies in the Senate, two of which are in the afflic-ted State of Louisiana and the other South Carolina. We can better appreciate the possibilities of the future by tabulating the States according to

their geographical distribution, thus UNITED STATES SENATE. Republican majority. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Six New England States... Three Middles States....

Three Pacific States ...

It will be seen that the Republicans

have exactly the same majority in the Sonate that the Democrats have in the House, both political parties having about seven thousand five hundred about a larks' fees, and fees New York Tribune: The sover There still remain five Republican senators from the Southern States, whose terms expire in 1879 (except the negro, Bruce, of Mississippi, whose term extends to 1881). Thus in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida and South Carolina the Democrats may reasonably expect to gain a senator for each of the senators for six thousand dollars less; and, from the most reliable information I can gather, I am of opinion that if the bill Mr. Sayler and Mr. Morrison are still by expect to gain a senator for each bly expect to gain a senator for each State in the next two years, which would suffice to place them in a majorority even without the senators from Louisiana, and another in South Caro-lina, to which they are already intitled. Senatorial elections also occur in 1879 in New York, Indiana, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Oregon, Ohio, New Hampshire, Nevada, California, Color-ado and Illinois, in each of which eleven States the Democrats have a good chance of making a gain, and in some of which they will almost with-

out doubt replace the present Radicals by Conservatives—all of these States being now represented by Republicans whose term of office expires in 1879. of the Radienls making a gain two Thus, it will be seen, the Democrats should be possessed of a good working will soon become a condensed abstract majority in the Senate by December, 1879. The four Independents are here of title of incalculuable value to the vendor and vendee of property, and will supply a convenient, cheap and valuaclassed with the Republicans, with whom they will undoubtedly affiliate; ble character of information that can-

also the Conservatives should receive

a re-enforcement before long, as out of

ombination of Sherman and Schurz,

Devens and Key, Democrats might as

well begin to organize for the campaign of 1880. This State of Missourishould

be so districted as to offset the condi-

tion of Indiana, which sends nine Re-

publicans to Congress against four

fair Democratic majority. Last year

he Democracy might fairly plead their

ack of responsibility for the result of

the election, not having counted upon

St. Louis, 17th of March, 1877.

emocrats, although the State gives a

they are Booth, of California; Davis, of Illinois; Christianey, of Michigan; and Angus Cameron, of Wisconsin. There can readily be amended. It makes are seven States that may be set down as hopelessly Radical, their delegation provisions for a re-assessment of real property where improvements are dein Congress being exclusively and stroyed by fire, flood or other casuality; and if it is believed that the property of a single citizens has been assessed erroneously or too high a rate, the unanimously Republican; these are Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, Kansas, Vermont, Rhode Island and Nebraska. Of the 106 representatives in Congress to which the sixteen Southern States are entitled, ninety are Democrats, but Missouri and Louisiana will hardly of them is charged with doing at the ation makes the District and Ward recent election; South Carolina will not always send three Radicals out of five Congressmen; and the two districts in Tennessee, together with a Congressman in Florida, North Carolina and Virginia, will each and all ate future. The Pacific States, it will be noticed, send as many senators as termine when or at what session of even if the recent decision representatives to Congress, and here

a total vote of 265,341 cast in the three States of California, Oregon and Nevacial construction. da in the recent election, the Republi-JAMES D. PORTER. can majority was less than 4,500 in the three States combined; and it is already Executive office, March 21, 1877.

not be found elsewhere.

If the act of 1875 is detective, it

of fraudulent votes were counted for Truth will out, and when it comes from a Republican organ it is all the limit to the "regulation" the proper more refreshing. The Washington may be made unproductive for an i Republican, until recently, the warm- definite number of years, and the fi est champion of the carpet-baggers, constrained to say:

as debatable. These are Ohio, Illinois, "And what is almost as singular as Indiana, Wisconsin and Colorado, in the existence of these facts is that the the western group; California; Oregon people of the North have so long and Nevada, on the Pacific coast; New countenanced the conduct now to be York and Pennsyvania of the Middle condemned and brought to a close. States, Counecticut and New Hamp-But this may be said in extenuation: that until quite recently the great body shire in New England, and Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida at the of the people have not known the ex-South; although it is only a question tent of their mis-doings, and were led of time when these three last named to believe that the governments they are as safely Democratic as Missouri, represented were conservators of the Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, Geor- public welfare as a means of protectpublic mind is, now disabused of these Arkansas and Delaware. If Mr. Hayes impressions. The people does not proceed to withdraw the Federal troops from Louisiana and South failed to see that if they had been, in Carolina, and call off the dogs that fact, of any service to the blacks the lathave so long worried their plundered | ter would have stood by them, and they inhabitants, we may have a repetition | would not now be abandoned by that of the "bleeding Kansas" tragedy, in race so generally as appears from the which the poople shall have the op-portunity over the entire length and do to say that it was wholly in conse events of the late campiagn. It will not readth of the republic of displaying quence of intimidation and violence heir zeal for either side. James B. for if the government had been of any account in the world they would have Blaine and Wm. Lloyd Garrison can, perhaps, persuade the rancorous Radihad a following which, supported by cals to forward Sharpe's rifles and the blacks and aided by the Federa moral pocket-handkerchiefs to the de- courts and other officials there, would luded negroes for the purpose of suporting Packard, while the sympathetic all. The very fact they were so weak outherners send their unemployed that the colored man could not rely oung men to Louisiana and South upon their efficiency to defend his arolina with orders to "strike till the rights, when aided by his own adheast armed for expires!" Meantime, rence, is enough to convince the most Mr. Hayes will look on cheerfully and assert his willingness to recognize the survivors. If this is the stateeraft to isting are a disgrace to the name of expected from the unlooked-for

The Nashville American of March 17th publishes in extenso the speech of the Hon. Jno. F. House which appeared in our last week's issue. The following editorial remarks upon it really competent and painstaking

RAL OUTRAGE.

the audacity of the Republicans in reon the decision in the Louisiana case, paid him will be practically fusing to recognize the will of the popwhich we publish in this issue, is a away. ular majority as fairly expressed at the strong, manly protest, in that foreible, candid vein for which he is so much paration in 1876 for anything but a distinguished. It is his happiest vein eaceable, orderly and constitutional of satire and withering sareasm, and election. But in 1880 it will be only at the same time a condensed logica their own fault if they put confidence in their antagonists. They have learnpresentation of the principles involved and those violated in the Louisiana ed too late that among eight of the case. It derives an additional value, because Col. House was one of the committee that investigated the Lousiana election. His testimony is that of a calm observer, who does, if a man can, divest himself of partisanship in the discharge of duty, and of one who | majority, and that the Democ scorns to use the tricks of coloring for | members in the two houses of Cons party purposes or to gain momentary applause. We say this much because his non-partisan discharge of duty on and the laws throughout all parts of the committee of Privileges and Elec. Union upon all the servants, high ic organizations of the future make tions justify it, and because it is the such provision as may be necessary to One thing the President may depend meet any and every emergency that character of the man, and, such being York World, Dem. upon-when he sends a commission to their thoroughly unscrupulous antagvalue, when it is sought to justify fraud by counter charges of intimidation. This question has to be discussed hereright and the devil take the hindmost ! after and settled, and this testimony ASBERT WARREN KELSEY.

> Let us, while welcoming all that can be done to secure to the people of Mexican war. Few men of his rank which no policy can ever efface stood as high in the service as Col. the memory of the South. Radical Biffle, and his death will be lamented and Democracy won't mix. by all who knew him.

WHOLE NO. 2,279.

THE NEXT HOUSE. Its Organization by the Clerk-Reput licans Protesting against their Precedents-Contest for the Speakership

THE FIRST VETO.

New York Graphic: The clerk the house of representatives is no compiling the roll for the organizatio of the next house. It is ascertaine that in a number of the districts con The following veto message from the Governor has been sent to the Legis-Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives—I return without approval House bill No. 460, entitled, "A bill to be entitled an act to smend all lawsforthe assessment of property."

This bill adopts the same criteria of value as that of 1875; the same principle of assessment is prescribed for the control of the Governor. In all such cases the roll; and as the Republicans claim to the control of the districts contests of such a nature have been instituted that neither the Republican not the Covernor. In all such cases the control of the districts contests of such a nature have been instituted that neither the Republican not the Covernor. In all such cases the covernor of the districts contests of such a nature have been instituted that neither the Republican not the Covernor. In all such cases the covernor of the districts contests of such a nature have been instituted that neither the Republican not the Covernor. In all such cases the covernor of the districts contests of such a nature have been instituted that neither the Republican not the Covernor. In all such cases the covernor of the districts contests of such a nature have been instituted that neither the Republican not the Covernor of the districts contests of such a nature have been instituted that neither the Republican not the Covernor of the Co ple of assessment is prescribed for have carried nearly all of these di both, and the same general valuation tricts, and the questions involved ar of real property must necessarily follow under the new assessment. After a careful consideration of the subject. I have failed to discover the practical benefit or advantage to the tax-payer by the proposed change. As a question of economy, the argument is against it. I will use the county of Davidson lican members of the next house are as an illustration, because I have been unanimously of the opinion that to reable to inform myself officially, as to fuse to place upon the list the name practical operations of the existing law any Republican whose certificate and the cost of the one proposed in that county. Under the latter, it will cost be arbitrary and illegal, and measure

the most reliable information I can Goode, and perhaps one or two other gather, I am of opinion that if the bill Mr. Sayler and Mr. Morrison are sti under consideration becomes a law, it in Washington, and their friends ar will cost the people of the State sixty quite active in their behalf. Mr. Co thousand dollars more than they will has gone south, and his mission is re be required under the existing statute. ported to be an attempt to secure th The several counties have paid large solid southern vote for hims sums of money for the salaries of As- against Mr. Randall. Mr. Randall sessors and for the purchase of books, in Vermont, but resides in Washin, as required by the act of 1876; if the ton during the most of the year, and proposed change is consummated this large expenditure will have been wasted, and the books, prepared for the counties at a cost of not less than fifty thousand dollars, will be of no use whatever.

The constant of 1876, it the constant that the counties at a cost of not less than fifty thousand dollars, will be of no use whatever.

The constant of 1876, it the constant that the constant Under the act of 1875, large amounts of property liable, but never before gress, would naturally be stronger in the outset than anyone else, and at the upon the assessment roll by the Coun-ty Court Clerks, who are required to make and keep a main assessment roll tion. Several of the other candidate of all property assessed, with a notice of all changes of ownership. This roll the caucus nomination.

New York Tribune: The sever candidates for the speakership of the

In its financial article, the New York Evening Post refers as fol lows to the recent railroad decisions b the United States Supreme Court: If our memory is correct, all the new

railroads constructed since the ora o

cial trouble as to cause suspension the part of the companies projecting

owning them except three. The provisions of section 2 can be enlarged three are the Union Pacific and con and an opportunity afforded for the cor-rection of errors at an insignificant cost & Terra Haute, the latter having had Assessors a Board of Equalization, into suspension have had also to sul. This was a feature of the act of 1873, mit to reconstruction, which has sacr and proved to be impracticable, ineffic- ficed or impaired first interests. ient and unsatisfactory. Section 5 pro-vides that "the Quarterly Court shall suming that it is only approximate have authority to hear and determine correct, it would unturally be a le applications in regard to alleged erro-neous assessments," but does not de-would assume important proport said court a hearing shall be had. This United States Supreme Court in the would involve the whole subject in granger case, had not rendered can confusion, postpone the purpose of the ital invested in such enterprises bill and produce a necessity for its justice. Under this decision, no m ter how tempting the inducement which may be offered to capitalits t build railroads in new sections, that need be done after the tracks ar "regulate rates," and as there is I promises held out before the road commenting upon their rascalities, is Self-interest may deter communian unwise extent, and the modificat of the Potter law in Wisconsin sho that when "regulation" is overdo public interest may compel a retra tion; but so long as the law as recent laid down by the United States S preme Court stands, capitalists w not show their customary caution they again put their money in Jeopare by building new roads, even if the same are clearly needed. To a ma who already has his head in a lies mouth it may be a consolation to kno that the lion will not bring his jaws t gether; but this is hardly sufficient -reason for another man at a safe d tance from the lion to put his head

> there will be very little new railroa building for many years to come. BOUTWELL'S FAT FACE.

It is, therefore, safe to conclude the

Salary of \$5,000 a Year for Dola Work He Knows Nothing About.

the lion's mouth.

well to be Commissioner to revise ! Revised Statutes is regarded as a mi fortune. The Revised Statutes ha been bungled a ready, and to set as other incompetent at work on them really too bad. It is well known the the laws have been changed in ma material respects by the men who ori nally got up the Revised Statutes, an some for the alterations which we made excited suspicion of jobbery connection therewith. In many stances the original intention of laws was completely changed by quently greater power was confe should have. It was hoped that so yer might be appointed for the impo Every lawyer knows that Boutwell no capacity or adaptability for The speech of Hon. John F. House work, and thus the \$5,000 salary to

That we have been defrauded Democratic President is a thing wh of the United States; and the low, of the American people,-

The Jackson Sun purs it in str words, thus: "The past, with its ter policy of reconstruction, its arr nterference, its gigantic debt eres will be found interesting, while it is a by fraud and corruption, its disress scathing and a manly protest. Col. J. B. Biffle, of the Ninth Tennessee Confederate Cavalry, died, at Gainesville, Texas, recently. He was also a volunteer soldier in the Chief magistrate, is an accusing recommendation of the soldier magistrate, and the soldier magistrate magistrat